

Presidential Boom Started For Wadsworth

Early Slate Makers Pick Him as Republican Rival to Smith if Democrats Nominate the Governor

Colleagues Are Friendly

Work Started for Al in South and West as Idle Politicians Join Cause

By Charles T. White

Without waiting for the next two years of possibly turbulent political fortunes may go bankrupt, politicians, both in New York and Washington, are talking about United States Senator Wadsworth opposing Governor Alfred E. Smith for President in 1924.

Friends of Smith believe his political good fortune will follow him, and that the next Democratic National Convention he will be nominated to head the ticket. The fact that Mayor Hylan has declared for William R. Hearst or Frank Johnson for President makes little or no impression on the Smith men, who say that Hylan and Hearst were against Governor-elect Smith at the Syracuse convention and that they will be less potent in 1924 than they were this year.

It was learned yesterday that the friends of Smith are already at work on his behalf in some of the Western and Southern states. The outstanding points in their argument are that Smith, the strongest Republican Governor in the country by a record-breaking majority in a state that gave President Harding more than a million plurality in 1920; that the new Governor is a man of the people and that he can carry New York.

Smith Boom Well Started

The apparent determination of the Smith men to make a hard fight for his nomination in 1924 has started a movement of discussion about Wadsworth's right to make the fight. The discussion is of the kind that antedates a national campaign a year or two, but in this instance the background for the talk seems solid because of the work already started in his behalf.

Arguing from familiar and logical premises, the Republicans both in New York and Washington say that if the Democrats run a New York man, they will have a Republican opponent also to fight the favorite son, and they assert that the fight of destiny points to Senator Wadsworth. Senator Wadsworth's colleagues in the Senate are unanimous in their support of the most likely candidate to oppose Smith. Mr. Wadsworth has a record of never having been beaten in an election, while Governor-elect Smith, on the other hand, was defeated in 1920 by Governor Miller.

The arguments of these rival booms for 1924 ignore the probability that President Harding's supporters will make a second term for him, on the ground that no candidate can run on the record of the Harding Administration like the President himself. The arguments also ignore the fact that the possibilities of the next two years, in which time any boom would have to be made, are many and varied. None of these arguments hinder the early start of a second term for him, on the ground that no candidate can run on the record of the Harding Administration like the President himself.

Mr. Wadsworth's Flock to Smith

The impressive victory scored by Smith has fired the imagination of various Democratic statesmen out of a row of men who like to enter a big game. They want him to walk into the White House with the idea that now is the time to begin the seed planting for a fruitful crop in the years to come. Many of these political gamblers "like the look of Al," and they expect to make themselves heard every month of the time until the delegates assemble to choose a standard bearer.

Smith men are already at work in Montana and Idaho and preliminary work is being done in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

An interesting phase of the Democratic situation is that the Western and Southern Democrats expect Smith to start a fight with Hearst and Murphy over something, so that when the nominating convention assemblies in 1924 they can once more say that they "led him for the enemies he has made." They want him to walk into the White House with the idea that now is the time to begin the seed planting for a fruitful crop in the years to come. Many of these political gamblers "like the look of Al," and they expect to make themselves heard every month of the time until the delegates assemble to choose a standard bearer.

Blames Canada's Slow Growth to Alien Laws

Lord Shaughnessy Tells Kiwanis Future Depends on Sane Immigration Policy

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—Canada's slow growth in population is due to unwise immigration laws, Lord Shaughnessy, chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, told members of the Kiwanis Club at a dinner to-day. The Dominion's future, he declared, depended on a sound, sane immigration policy, to be promulgated immediately and carried out with intelligence and vigor. He urged appointment of a thoroughly capable and experienced Minister of Immigration and Colonization without delay.

"We have been having our light under a bushel," he said, "with the result that we have lost to other countries thousands of excellent settlers who should have come to us. Indeed, the census returns for 1921 show Canada had a population of 7,200,000, while the United States had 92,000,000."

"We must get settlers where we can," he said, "without exposing the country to the dangers of a defective and disastrous melting pot, and we shall not be damaged by an intermixture of new blood and new thought."

W. G. Sharp Seriously Ill

Ambassador to France During War Suffers Break-Down

ELIZABETH, Ohio, Nov. 16.—William G. Sharp, former Ambassador to France, is seriously ill at his home here, and his five children have been summoned to his bedside. The exact nature of the illness has not been made known, but close friends said it was in the nature of a general break-down.

The former ambassador was taken suddenly ill three days ago, and has since been confined to his home. Mrs. Sharp told newspaper men late to-day that Mr. Sharp has been very ill, but is somewhat improved to-day.

Mr. Sharp was Ambassador to France for four years, serving in Paris during the World War.

Missouri Honors Her Soldier Dead in France



The state memorial, designed and executed by Miss Nancy C. Hahn, of St. Louis, being unveiled at Cheppy, France. The smaller picture shows Marshal Joffre complimenting Miss Hahn.

Count Sigay Refused Passport to America

Hungarian Police Bar Gates to Husband of Heiress as a Monarchist

BUDAPEST, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Count Anton Sigay, who married the American heiress, Harriet Daly, daughter of the late Marcus Daly, one of America's copper kings, has been refused a passport to the United States by the Hungarian police. The count today protested to the National Assembly against the refusal. The case has been referred to the Committee on Immunity of the House. The police assert that their decision to decline to grant the passport was based on Count Sigay's alleged complicity in the last attempt of former King Charles to regain his throne. After Sigay was arrested he was released in bail of 1,000,000 kronas pending trial. The police interpret his desire to leave the country as an endeavor to evade trial. In American money his bail bond amounts to about \$400,000.

Countess Sigay to-day laughed at the interpretation of the police. She says the trip to the United States had been arranged long ago.

U. S.-British Relations Unchanged, Says Geddes

Boston Audience Hears That Election Outcome Will Not Alter Policy

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, declared in a speech before the Algonquin Club here to-day that while it was too early to discuss the results of the British election, he was confident the outcome would have no effect on British policy toward the United States.

Discussing problems that face Great Britain as a result of the war the British Ambassador asserted that his country had "devastated the years that are to come by the manufacture of credit."

"Great Britain is pulling herself out of her very difficult position better than any other nation," he said. "She has taken on new burdens, but she has heard it said that taking mandates in Mesopotamia and in other places in Asia Minor had created a great addition of wealth for Great Britain. I wish it were true, but a mandatory has no special rights in the territory."

"We will meet all the burdens that are ours. Our war debt is one of honor, which we shall surely pay."

Footpad Succors His Victim

Calls Auto and Sends Unconscious Man to Hospital

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 16.—A footpad confronted Fred Sullivan, of Washington, D. C., while he was awaiting a jitney to-day and struck him down with a blackjack.

After taking all the money and valuables from his victim, the highwayman dragged him to the curb, hailed a jitney, lifted the unconscious man aboard, tossed a quarter to the driver and said: "Take this man to the hospital. He appears to have been hurt."

The highwayman then walked away, whistling.

Rutgers Prays for Head

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 16.—Prayers were recited in Rutgers College chapel to-day for the recovery of William H. S. Demerest, president of the institution, who is critically ill of pneumonia at his home in Seminary Place. He was stricken Saturday.

Dr. J. P. Schuereman, a specialist, is in constant attendance. He said the crisis had not yet been reached, but his patient "is a very sick man."

Texas Holds Revivals Here

F. S. Bosworth, Texas evangelist, is conducting a series of meetings this week at the Lexington Theater on East Fifty-first Street. There were about five hundred at the meeting last night.

Tuesday night was devoted to faith healing and this evening also will be given over to that phase of the campaign. B. B. Bosworth is choir leader.

Nina Untermyer Gets Decree

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—Mrs. Nina C. Untermyer yesterday was granted a final decree of divorce from Alvin Untermyer, of New York, before Judge W. H. Ellis, in Superior Court at Riverside. It is rumored that she is shortly to wed Elliott Dexter, film star, but no definite confirmation of this has been issued.

Voters Must Help Schools, Says Ettinger

Their Apathy Prime Cause of Present Evils, He Tells Rotarians; Asks Buildings Enough to Care for All

Urges More Play Space

Would Let Education Board Have Unrestricted Hand in Spending Appropriations

Dr. William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, addressing the meeting of the Rotary Club at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, pleaded for a greater and more intelligent interest in the vital problems of the public schools on the part of all good citizens. Apathy of voters and failure of successive administrations to provide adequate funds have been the prime causes of the present evils in the secondary school system, he said, and are the points of attack against which unceasing warfare must be waged until these evils are overcome. There can be no trace until New York builds enough schools, each with sufficient play space, to take care of all its children, he declared.

"Furnish more play space for your children," said Dr. Ettinger, "and you'll need less jail space for your criminals."

Crowding Started in 1902

It was in 1902, Dr. Ettinger said, that the specter of congestion in the schools first raised its head. There was then an enrollment in excess of 500,000, and several thousand children had to be put on part time. By 1922 the registration had almost doubled, with no corresponding increase in the number of schools. There are approximately 1,000,000 enrolled in the public schools of New York City and the congestion is acute. Putting the overflow on part time was the first means taken to remedy this situation. But while part time was no great evil in itself, it was found to have attendant evils. The afternoon group, on the streets all morning, came to school tired and in poor condition to study. The morning group, released from the class room and all supervision in the afternoon, were subject to the manifold temptations of the city streets.

To cope with this unsatisfactory condition Dr. Ettinger devised the double-session plan, so that all the children might be in school all day, those not in the classrooms being kept occupied in the auditorium and on the playground. But even the double-session plan falls far short of meeting the present exigency, the speaker said. Many schools are without playgrounds of any kind, and the children must play in the street or be kept indoors. Two hundred thousand are on double session in overcrowded classes, many with registers of over fifty, but still 150,000 are on part time. This constitutes a critical emergency, said Dr. Ettinger, and the future of the city, of which these potential citizens will form so important a part, will in large measure depend upon what steps the citizens of to-day take to meet it.

As a basis for a constructive program Dr. Ettinger suggested three points that he regarded as essential:

First—To make a law that will give the Board of Education the necessary flexibility in the exercise of its powers and enable it to expend its appropriations as it holds it without concurrence of the Board of Estimate.

Second—To do away with dual control, always, he said, a source of obstruction, bickering and contention.

Third—To provide more schools with playgrounds—enough to accommodate all the children with seats in classes of practicable size.

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Rotarians, saying that they always seemed to take a tender interest in the schools before elections, but that when the ballots had been counted this solicitude disappeared, and with it the pie-election promises to find relief for the evils before so urgently denounced.

But despite the handicaps under which it has labored, the public school system of New York City has progressed, "because," said Dr. Ettinger, "under the late Dr. Maxwell it was the best administered system in the world. The teaching staff and the superintendence were and are unexcelled. We pay a little more than in other cities and so attract the most competent teachers available." Classes for crippled, blind and cardiac children have been established, and when these children are incapacitated from attending visiting teachers are sent to them. So that normal and exceptionally bright children may not be kept back by the slower, they are graded according to their ability, not their age. There are classes also for subnormal and defective children. The aim is always to make each individual, in accordance with his or her natural endowments, an independent factor in the state.

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To Check Cologne Looting

Five Shops and Two Estates Riffed as Plundering Bands Renew Activity

COLOGNE, Germany, Nov. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Plundering was renewed last night by the bands which have been operating since early in the week. Five shops in the city and two estates near Cologne were looted. The property stolen during the recent disturbances here is valued at 70,000,000 marks. It is reported that the British authorities have received instructions from the Rhineland Commission regarding the prohibiting of meetings and the regulating of traffic.

Five thousand workmen who struck at Hilden, six miles southeast of Düsseldorf, proceeded to Ohligs, Rhineland Prussia, where they compelled a stoppage of work. The town is noted for its manufactures of cutlery and other steel articles.

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Amplifiers to Spread Every Whisper in House

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A huge cluster of ten giant amplifying horns, projecting downward through the glass roof of the hall of the House of Representatives like some monstrous metallic growth, are soon to transform the wide chamber into a "confidential corner" so far as voice-straining is concerned.

Such possibilities as general broadcasting of the legislative proceedings of Congress are dependent upon experiments being made daily in the now empty hall.

Through a central system of controls the apparatus will make audible to the assembly of 435 members even sotto voce remarks of any member in any part of the chamber. Placed directly over the Speaker's rostrum and the reading clerk, the machine is expected to expedite roll calls and other tedious parliamentary procedure.

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